The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1863. NO. 275

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE, 84 FIFTH STREET.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

LOCAL NOTICES.

Sanitary Supported White Castile Soap.

Fine Old Cognac Brandy.

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The failure of A. Bell & Sons, bankers and exchange brokers, New York, already announced, was caused by heavy losses in oil speculations.

The roofs of the planing shops and other buildings in the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, were burned yesterday morning. Loss $500.

The 20th Legion, at their festival, held in Jones's Woods, New York, Wednesday, decided to erect a monument in Central Park in honor of the 20th members who fell in the late war for the Union.

Colonel Baldwin and staff sailed from San Francisco on Wednesday for Boise.

Third Auction has written a letter which was made public, showing that the question as to who is the equals be paid, in gold or paper, has been wisely settled by the passage of the Funding Bill, which action, he claims, sustains his position that the law authorizing the issue of those bonds provided they should be paid in coin or its equivalent. Mr. Fessenden is in exchange views for new bonds.

Williams College graduated forty-nine students on Thursday, and five from its partial course. Honorary degrees were conferred as follows: LL. D., President Paul A. Chadbourne of the University of Wisconsin; Professor Wm. D. Whitney, of Yale College; Horace Bushnell, of Hartford, and Julius Seelye, of Amherst; D. D., Rev. Joseph Clark, of Watertown, Massachusetts, and George Moore, of Oakland, California.

The match race between the racers Wallace and Hamilton Wednesday resulted in the defeat of the former, the latter wearing one minute and thirty-five seconds ahead of her. An accident happened to the jib of the Wallace, or it is likely that the latter would have been turned. The yacht Sophie left Boston Wednesday for Cowes, England, but when arriving at the Block Island was considered unfavorable for the immediate start, and put back into Newport, and the Sophie accordingly returned and started on another route the same time, awaiting a favorable wind. Great preparations are being made for the autumn cruise of the New York schooner Phantom, which will endeavor to come out on the 5th of August. Swinburn yacht is also expected to participate.

Thurlow Weed writes from Europe that he is getting better. He expresses disappointment in the Democratic nominations, and says he will visit the Henry Holland, of London, and Thiebaud, of Paris, in order to secure a correspondence.

Gen. Alexander Cummings, of Philadelphia, has refused to accept the position of commissioner of internal revenue under existing circumstances, and it is understood that Mr. Wells has advised the President not to suspend collections at present.

It is reported that Jeff. Davis will lend his name to a prominent Liverpool and London shipping house, and thus avoid living by acting traitor in the Southern States.

A correspondent says the Parisians seem to be spared the evils of another revolution, but one is coming. The movement now of Paris has come to naught, and the elements are coming together to effect their purpose. Some monetary affairs are afloat, and the Government is deeply in debt. Every one is more or less involved in the general ruin. The Bourse is broken up, and affairs are fully up for the United States, and affairs are fully ripe for action with regard to the winter of Cuba.

A Cuba correspondent says the Congress of Cuba is actively engaged in perfecting measures of great public benefit. Imprisonment for debt has been abolished, and the slaves are allowed the liberty to offer great inducements to emigrants, business is active and increasing. The fortifications of Cabanas are completed, and the city is considered almost impregnable.

J. W. Francis, of the Troy Times, who has been urged to accept the nomination for Congress as successor to John A. Griswold, announces the friends that he cannot accept the nomination under any circumstances.

The Chinese Embassy will next Monday leave for Auburn, by invitation of Hon. Wm. H. Seward. The different foreign ministers now at Washington have also been invited, but it is not yet certain who will accept. From Auburn the Embassy go to Niagara Falls, and will visit Saratoga. The trip to Canada is not yet positioned. From Lake George the visitors go to Boston, where their stay will be quite lengthy. From Boston they return to New York to which they will remain until their departure for Europe, about the first of September.

The Boston Journal contains a letter from General Butler, relative to the suits brought against him in Baltimore. In case "The purpose of Wooley's suit is obvious. Entirely irrelevant matter is introduced by him for the occupation of Government land. A Board of Survey reported that all occupants of Government land for shop-keeping purposes should pay rent, the amount of which the Board fixed. The Provost Marshal occupied one of the Kinsey shop-rooms, and accounted for that rent for which I am sued, and it is interrogated as evidence in the case. Wooley's suit is also but a specimen of rabid slanders against me, and rebel claims against the Government."

The Indiana Legislature has under consideration a bill relative to common carriers, which punishes railroad officers and steamboatmen for mailing any favorites on account of other.

A meeting was held in Augusta, Georgia, yesterday, to petition the Legislature for a city government of law and order. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the present military organization, and seeking immediate relief. It is said that there is but little law and order in the city, and the police and citizens, but the city is orderly.

The Republican Convention held at Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday nominated General W. H. Gibson, of Seneca county, as candidate for Congress from the Ninth District of Ohio.

The Baltimore Sun intimates that the expected opportunity of a commercial connection with a house in England for American business has suffered fluff. Davis is grabbed.

The reunion of the Tennessee State to appoint a Committee to wait upon Governor Brownlow and request him to recommend the removal of political disabilities from those Rebels who have passed over informally.

The Gypsies from Memphis to the Cincinnati Gazette, announcing the assassination of Senator Wigfall, was without foundation. The Senator is in his usual health, attending to his legislative duties.

Gold reports from Arkansas are very encouraging. The late rains have been general.

Quite a heavy rain storm prevailed yesterday afternoon along the Wabash Valley. A bridge on the Danville road was washed away near Martinsville, and trains that left Cincinnati and Indianapolis in the morning. The full extent of damage is not ascertained.

The militia question has been agitating the Louisiana Legislature considerably. A bill passed the House on Wednesday, authorizing the formation of an unlimited number of companies of uniformed militia, to be armed and equipped at the expense of the State, and empowering the Governor to appoint officers to command the battalions and regiments. The bill will probably pass the Senate without difficulty.

A. J. Willard and Capt. Hoge were elected Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of South Carolina by the Legislature. The Governor refused to cast a Governor's commission, but failed.

There was a large Democratic ratification meeting and torch-light procession in Jackson, Miss., last night.

The following was passed by the Georgia House yesterday: "Resolved, as the view of this House touching drilling the negroes composing the militia of this country, formally has been stated, that we do not approve of the action of the Governor in the premises, but that we have confidence in the patriotism of the Governor, and that we are willing to trust him to do what he may deem best for the public interest, and that we will support him in the discharge of such duties as may devolve upon him in the premises."

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The Republicans of the Fifth Missouri District yesterday nominated Capt. S. S. Burdett for Congress. Col. Glover was nominated to fill the unexpired term of Col. Wolfley. The Republicans of the Fourth District have nominated S. H. Boyd for Congress.

There was a Copperhead and Butternut meeting at Monticello, Ky., yesterday, in which the people of Wm. Shelby and Jefferson counties participated. A number of prominent citizens made speeches.

At Richmond, Ind., yesterday, United States Detective Quinton arrested W. R. Rogers and James Wallace, also the mother and sister of Wallace, all for counterfeiting. Plates, fine and paper of fifty cent fractional currency were found in their possession and captured.

The Montgomery Light Guard of Boston, and a company of the Twelfth New York State Guard, drilled in New York for a prize for two bottles. The New Yorkers carried off the flag.

John S. Loudon, of Champaign county, was nominated by the Democratic Convention at Urbana yesterday, to represent the Fourth Ohio Congressional District.

Advices from Rio de Janeiro state that General Barrios has defeated Urbina, the leader of the revolution, and that thirty prisoners have been shot.

At the Buffalo Driving Park yesterday, for the purse of $1,000, free to all horses that have never beaten 2:40 in harness, premium to first horse, $600, $300 to the second, and $100 to the third, mile heats, best three in five in harness, five horses were entered, with the following result:

Lady Hamilton	2	1	1
Lucy Fowler	1	2	2
Frank Boyd	3	3	3
Lady Bell	4	4	4
Lady Bonner	5	5	5

Time—2:38½, 2:38½, 2:38½, 2:38½, 2:39½.

A weekly tobacconist of Chicago, noted for his passion for owning fine horses, has commenced suit against a citizen of Buffalo, formerly of Cleveland, who sold to a man from Chicago, for the same, $1,000 damages for alleged breach of warranties in the sale of a well-known horse.

THE CROPS.

Report of Agricultural Department.

Increase in Breadth of Land Under Culture.

Excellent Prospects for Grain.

Washington, D. C., July 30.—The Department of Agriculture has issued a report on the condition of the crops in July.

Corn.—The most remarkable fact in connection with the corn crop of the present year, is the great increase of its acreage in the South, the difference in the number of acres between the present and the preceding year being more than one million and a half. A slight decrease is apparent in the cotton States; but the returns from the scrupulous character of the cotton still and back-ward spring, which only interfered with planting. A careful estimate of the acreage shows a decrease of 40,000 acres in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, and Maryland, and an increase of 1,225,000 acres in other States. The figures indicate an increase of about 1,200,000 acres in corn, making about 30,000,000 in the United States, an average of nine per cent. The percentage of Spring-sown acres is largest in Kansas, 98; Washington Ty., Nebraska 96; Texas 95; Minnesota 94; Iowa 93; Illinois and Ohio, 92; Indiana 91; Missouri and Oregon, 90; Kentucky 89; Tennessee 88; Wisconsin 87; Michigan 86; Arkansas 85; Louisiana 84; Georgia 83; Alabama 82; Mississippi 81; Florida 80; California 79; Virginia 78; Pennsylvania 77; Delaware 76; North Carolina 75; South Carolina 74; Vermont, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Maryland and Rhode Island, 73; Maine 72; New Hampshire 71; Massachusetts 70. The condition of corn, on the 1st of July, was 98 in Kansas, 97 in Washington Ty., 96 in Nebraska, 95 in Texas, 94 in Minnesota, 93 in Iowa, 92 in Illinois and Ohio, 91 in Indiana, 90 in Missouri and Oregon, 89 in Kentucky, 88 in Tennessee, 87 in Wisconsin, 86 in Michigan, 85 in Arkansas, 84 in Louisiana, 83 in Georgia, 82 in Alabama, 81 in Mississippi, 80 in Florida, 79 in California, 78 in Virginia, 77 in Pennsylvania, 76 in Delaware, 75 in North Carolina, 74 in South Carolina, 73 in Vermont, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Maryland and Rhode Island, 72 in Maine, 71 in New Hampshire, 70 in Massachusetts. The average condition in the acreage is about 92 per cent. While the diminished breadth there is every indication that the yield per acre will be much better than the average of last years, while the area in cultivation is greater than ever before. The returns of the acreage of last years, while the area in cultivation is greater than ever before. The returns of the acreage of last years, while the area in cultivation is greater than ever before. The returns of the acreage

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FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Journal of Commerce, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other first leading journals in that and other Eastern cities; supplying Eastern commercial circles. There is nothing approaching it, hardly, an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the COMMERCIAL, principally because its reports are the only full and reliable ones of the Pittsburgh markets.

National Union Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL OF PENN'A.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF PENN'A.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

CONGRESS—2D DISTRICT.

JAMES A. BOOMER.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE.

A. Monroe Coffey, of Philadelphia.
Thos. M. Marshall, of Pittsburgh.

District.	District.
1. W. E. Lewis,	16. Samuel Calvin,
2. S. M. Purviance,	17. R. E. Wagenseller,
3. Samuel Gosling,	18. Chas. D. Miller,
4. C. W. Hill,	19. John Stewart,
5. Thomas J. Webb,	20. George W. Eiler,
6. Wm. Pittenger,	21. Thomas Williams,
7. Frank G. Hodson,	22. James Gill,
8. Isaac Roberts,	23. H. C. Johnson,
9. Harris Hoopes,	24. J. K. Ewing,
10. Samuel W. Small,	25. Wm. Elliott,
11. Wm. Davis,	26. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Watson,	27. C. B. Buell.

COUNTY BOARD.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES—SAMUEL L. GILMORE, GEORGE WILSON, WILLIS S. HOWARD, VINCENT WILMER, JAMES TAYLOR, SAMUEL KERR, GEORGE F. MORGAN.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY—ALFRED L. PECK.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY—C. B. FLACK.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER—HENRY LAMBERT.

COUNTY TREASURER—JONATHAN NEELY.

COUNTY SURVEYOR—S. L. MCCLURE.

DIRECTOR OF POOR—J. G. MCMILLEN.

We understand that General J. Bowman Sweitzer, who served with distinguished gallantry to the close of the war, and was the Democratic nominee for Congress two years ago, in opposition to General Moorhead, has declared his intention to support his old leader General Grant, and will take occasion at an early day to present his reasons to the public.

Is Pendleton going to feather the Tammany nominations? If not, what escape has promised better of acceptance?

The Republican Congressional Conference of the Twentieth District, in session in Titusville, adjourned Tuesday evening to meet next day, after having balloted two hundred and forty-two times without a choice.

JUDGE CADWALADER was Chief Justice Grier's supporter of Grant and Colfax. His personal friend, Dr. Stevenson, of New York, repudiates the suggestion that the Chief Justice will support Seymour, and indorses the statement of Judge Cadwalader.

The Congressional conferees for the Twenty-First District will hold a session of their protracted meeting at Freeport today. Is it not about time these gentlemen were agreeing upon a candidate? The campaign is advancing, and it is high time all interests were harmonized.

The Conferees of the Twenty-second Senatorial District of Pennsylvania met in Indiana on Thursday, July 23d, and unanimously renominated General Isaac Wayne. The Conference adopted a resolution highly complimentary to General Wayne, as a man of sterling political integrity and a wise legislator.

Some portions of the South are fast nearing a state of actual rebellion, the infamous Ku Klux organization being stronger than law, and the local and State authorities powerless. This is the perfectly natural result of the Tammany proceedings. With Gaynor in the White House, accumulation, which has had such a remarkable reaction, will be brought to a speedy end. What good citizen does not desire this?

The Pittsburgh *Post* occupies the anomalous position of supporting for Congress, in this district, a man who has not only been an Abolitionist, but a Know-Nothing—a member of an organization the aim of which was to proscribe every member of the church to which the editor of that paper belongs—an organization that would have disfranchised a large proportion of the voters of the Democratic party!

The Democratic party has really no distinct organization in Allegheny county. The old leaders have been overwhelmed in their efforts to nominate a pure ticket, and will not by any means give an unfriendly support to the hybrid nominations called "Union" in the Convention, and labeled "Democratic" in the *Post*. The wire-workers carried their point in Convention, but they will be woefully disappointed when the result of the election is known.

The Tammany ticket has had on its old head before the effect of a spring sun is made just emerging from the forget-me-not influence of winter. For instance, the following by the good rebel caddy ballet, Wm. Henry:

> *Upon this basis we intend to run the race for which we have been entered, and that the principle upon which we shall conduct the campaign will be the same as that which governed the conduct of the Democracy in the days of the Revolution.*

The question is just this: Is it time yet to deliver over the government to those who speak thus and would act thus?

The Pittsburgh *Post* says it claims "that the Tammany Platform according to Pittsburg and Pennsylvania is arguing in favor of a fresh issue of $400,000,000 greenbacks to pay the bonds. But the *Post*, as well as Pennsylvania, is uncommonly dumb concerning the probable value of greenbacks with the volume thus increased, the present discount being 35 cents on a dollar. Nor does it seem to have a clear idea, after the bonds have been paid with greenbacks at what the greenbacks are going to be paid. These, we are sure, are small questions in the estimation of our contemporary, but after all perhaps they are not so utterly insignificant that some one may not deem them worthy of a moment's attention.

No one need entertain a doubt about the revolutionary purpose of the Tammany ticket. A few things settle all doubts. In the first place the Tammany Platform says:

> *That the reconstruction measures of the present Congress are unconstitutional, revolutionary and void.*

Frank Blair, on the 31st of June, wrote a letter which secured him the nomination for Vice President, and in which he said the forcible overthrow of the laws of Congress was the issue. We quote:

> *Congress has only to declare that the reconstruction measures are unconstitutional, and that the governments established under them are usurpations, and they will fall to the ground like a house of cards. Some such formal act of condemnation is necessary to the restoration of the Government.*

Here is the issue, and it is high time it was understood. Seymour is the candidate of the Democratic party for President, and Blair is the candidate of the Democratic party for Vice President. Both have declared that the Reconstruction measures are unconstitutional, revolutionary and void. Both have declared that they must be overthrown by force. Both have declared that the Constitution must be restored "the same as it was before the war;" in other words, that slavery shall be restored, and all the legislation incident to the emancipation proclamation and the reconstruction amendment and the enforcement shall be annulled.

THE RESULT AND WHY.

The present political canvass will be memorable as one in which the result was apparent from the start. It was apparent that the result would be whichever way the non-partisan class went—a class that has steadily for years been growing stronger and stronger, until it has come to be the controlling body of the voting population. The Democrats had it in their power, in selecting their ticket, at least to divide this class. But this opportunity was deliberately thrown away. Worse than that, a ticket was placed in the field, which if anything were wanting to precipitate this class to the support of GRANT and COLFAX, was best adapted to effect most effectually. The great mass of independent—sometimes called doubtful—voters, has already set strongly in that direction. The reasons why this should be so are perfectly manifest. The principal one is that the Tammany Convention revived the issue of 1864—worse even; for in 1864 while the Democratic platform was for peace at any price, the candidate was a distinguished General, who virtually kicked the platform from under him. In 1868, however, both platform and candidate are bad. The one strikes at the public credit and proclaims revolutionary doctrine, the other, by his opposition to the Government and sympathy with the South, forfeited the respect and support of every man in the land who desired to see the rebellion crushed, who longs for peace and prosperity and ardently wishes to see the conduct of the war sustained. In the face of things it is not surprising Democrats—not a few of them distinguished for their services in the field—by the reminiscences of the scenes which stirred them and tried the nation, should be impelled to join the standard of GRANT. This movement is going on quietly but extensively. After the Tammany Convention the Democratic press, the speech of ashed lead on, all going to establish a revolutionary purpose, which if successful would surely extinguish the fruits of the war, it could not be otherwise. The movement is not the result of passion nor of the mere spirit of selfishness; but it exemplifies the great philosophy which at times may be seen in our politics, when no discipline of leader nor whip of convention can restrain conscience or repress that independence which is the boast of every citizen. Time is the view which close observers are taking of the contest in regard to the result of which few on either side entertain a serious doubt. This is explained by the fact that to the comprehension of dispassionate minds the election of GRANT is as essential to the future as his success before Richmond was to the salvation of the country.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

The most encouraging accounts are received from all quarters of the district in regard to the Congressional canvass. The most active and influential members of the Workingmen's organization, who labored earnestly for Mr. BOOMER'S election to the State Senate last fall, and upon whom he mainly relied for support, are so disgusted with the late attempt of a few stupid politicians to make tools of them for the Democrats, that they have not only withdrawn from the support of Mr. BOOMER, but are working to swell the majority for GEN. MOORHEAD. The Workingmen, as a party, held no convention; they made no nominations; they have no ticket, and the old party lines are drawn again, with a few exceptions scarcely worth noting. The "Democratic" candidate is only aware of this fact, and its re-election has a terribly depressing effect upon his spirits. He is now a much more lonesome than he was a few weeks ago, when he was localizing about accepting the nomination, he would not now be in the pitiable condition of a candidate awaiting his political doom. The failure to secure the aid of his old Republican friends is not the only source of trouble, as the Democrats are by no means extending him a cordial support. Hundreds of them will not vote for him at all, simply because they have sworn hostility to every man who belonged to the "black list," organization which ignored all foreigners and Catholics. This is the result of political prejudice, to be sure, and ought not, of this lady day, to influence voters; but it is unusual and will tell against the Democratic Know Nothing candidate when the votes are counted. He has been publicly charged with having been a Know Nothing, and the statement is not denied, either by himself or the Democratic organ. There are other phases of his political record which make him distasteful to both Democrats and Republicans, and he stands to-day the weakest man on the very weak ticket of the opposition.

A SMALL BUT ASPIRING DEMAGOGUE.

A correspondent inquires if we read the speech of Mr. BOARDS, the Democratic Congressional candidate—if so what we think of it. We will say that we have read it, and regard it the effort of a small but aspiring demagogue. Under the assumed guise of a new party man, he assailed the Republican party with much bitterness, employing to that end the threadbare cant of his Democratic friends, all for the purpose, of course, of securing Democratic votes. No one has Democratic could have argued the cause of his party better than the candidate argued it, but the former would have had the honesty to call himself a Democrat, while the latter was lacking in that virtue. We like to see things called by their right names, and while Mr. BOARDS does not classify himself politically in terms, he has pronounced himself so unmistakably that no opposite is on the stump before the campaign closes "check by jowl" with WADE HAMPTON, BOOTH, WISE, YANCEY and others of that ilk. He cares as much as they do now about the wrongs of the South, just as though there had been no rebellion.

The Professor's zeal on the loyal and practical question betrayed him into a very ridiculous position, however, in saying in as follows:

> *But the people have not yet had an opportunity to express their opinion upon the question of reconstruction. The Congress which passed the reconstruction measures was elected before the close of the war, and before the people had time to consider the effect of the measures proposed.*

If any one has ever doubted that the question before the country is, *shall the conduct of the war stand?* after reading this, he should relinquish his doubt. It will be perceived that an understanding was entered into in Tammany Hall, whereby it was agreed that the rebel State Governments shall be restored and reorganized and "*the Constitution* AS IT EXISTED PREVIOUS TO THE WAR,—that is, forbidding the abolition of slavery,—SHALL BE RESTORED. This is not a construction placed on the Southern orator's language, but his own words clearly spoken and chosen to convey to his listeners the exact state of the case, and indicate what they may expect will result from the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

It was HARTRANFT, it will be seen, who furnished the revolutionary plank of the Tammany Platform. While the revolutionists he makes are well calculated to startle, the perfect unconsciousness with which he explains the understanding entered into between the rebel and Tammany leaders gave the distinguished Southern demagogue a chance to display the accuracy of his statements.

We cannot, therefore, if we would, dismiss from our minds the startling fact that a fearful leap has been made—no less than the restoration of slavery and the rights and institutions of the South—"as they existed previous to the war," is the infamous purpose to which the Democratic party stands irrevocably committed. Of course the repudiation of the National Debt—if we may call the payment with it of the rebel debt—follows with the plan. When the South mounted and took up arms, the question which every loyal man, woman and child felt must be settled was, Shall the Union stand? In the canvass which is progressing, the question which is not less palpably before the country is, *Shall the verdict of the war stand, and the Southern States be free States, or shall the verdict be efaced and slavery restored?*

THE Washington *Reporter*, decidedly one of the best weekly papers in the State, has made its appearance in new type and the quarto form. Messrs. MASON and MCWILLIAMS are energetic men, and fully realize the demands of the people for fresh and interesting news.

THE Boston *Post's* Washington correspondent exults in the fact that Congress has adjourned with Andrew Johnson still President, and E. M. Stanton not Secretary of War. This, the writer says, is the only answer to the question who got the better of the unnatural contest between the President and Congress!

THE expenses of the Chinese Embassy are about one thousand dollars a day. Mr. BURLINGAME has the entire charge of the Embassy, its financial as well as diplomatic affairs. All the expenditures of the Embassy are carefully noted, and duplicates of the accounts returned to the Home Government, where the most liberal arrangements have been made to meet every reasonable and necessary demand. Mr. BURLINGAME'S personal expenses are paid out of his own salary.

MR. DAVID A. WELLS, United States Special Commissioner of Revenue, has made a statement of the expenditures of the Government, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, and a comparative statement of expenditures and of income for this year and those immediately preceding. The statement shows a steady and material reduction in the public debt, a steady and material reduction in the expenditures of all the great departments, and a steady and material reduction in taxation. The statement is a complete refutation of the charge that a Republican Congress has increased the expenses and augmented taxation. It will be a valuable document for the campaign.

HON. JOHN A. GRISWOLD, the Republican candidate for Governor of New York, thus declares the issue now before the country:

> *The war has ceased; but those who opposed us in the field, and who have been defeated in the contest of arms, are now endeavoring to secure by political power the fruits of victory which they failed to obtain by the sword. They are striving to undo the work of the war, and to restore to the States lately in rebellion the power they had when they attempted to break up the Government. They are striving to secure to the States lately in rebellion the power they had when they attempted to break up the Government. They are striving to secure to the States lately in rebellion the power they had when they attempted to break up the Government. They are striving to secure to the States lately in rebellion the power they had when they attempted to break up the Government.*

Of his health Mr. Wood says:

> *I am happy to say that my health is improved, for this I am indebted to the kindness of my friends, who have urged me to take a little relaxation from my labors. I have been to the West, and visited Niagara Falls, and am now on a visit to my daughter in Canada. I am much benefited by the change, and hope to be able to return to my duties in a few days.*

General Moorhead.

The Washington *Chronicle* of Monday speaks in terms of praise of General Moorhead, who is again bringing among his constituents:

> *Among the members of the Forty-first Congress who have made a record for themselves, and who have won the confidence and respect of their colleagues, is the Hon. J. K. Moorhead, of Pittsburgh. He is a man of sterling integrity, of fine abilities, and of great industry. He has been a hard worker in the House, and has done much for his constituents. He is a man of fine social qualities, and has many friends here who will be glad to welcome him back to the House.*

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Indians blustered at their picnic at Buffalo what they intended to do. They should on occasion so much, their exertions are forgotten.

The Evangelical Lutheran Synod at Castle Garden is growing rapidly in favor.

Young girls can obtain lodgings for five cents and meals for five cents at the "Girls' Lodging House," in Bleeker street, New York. This is the result of a valuable institution deserving support.

The bankruptcy of Sir Morton Peto shows a system of gambling far more disgraceful that anything revealed on the English turf. The Chatham and Dover Railway Company asserted that it owed them six millions, which the bankrupt denied. As there was no means to be obtained from any parties concerned, the bankrupts were discharged.

A good story comes from Newburyport of a lion parked number. The bird belongs to one Alfred Osgood. The bird was associated with a lion, and badly bespeckled. After the lion had been sitting a few days, some weeks since, she left the nest and drove the male to her place, where he continued to perform her duties until all the chickens appeared, and then took the sole charge of them.

The Court in Albany, New York, holds that a gentleman has a right to admire a handsome woman, much her where he may. The decision was evolved in consequence of a gentleman having been charged with following a lady, and defending himself by saying that he followed her because she was handsome and he admired her. The Court evidently pleased the lady and satisfied the judge.

Dogs are used for errand purposes in Lima. They are fitted with panniers and let out by their owners. The dogs run along with quite a dignified air, and do their work well.

The Garibaldians have pretty generally established a black shirt, inscribed with the letters "V. M.," or "Vengeance for Montana," embroidered in white on the breast, for the historic and toxic wave so permanently by their well-known veteran leader.

A Frenchman, resident in New York, is about to import six young and fascinating lady barbers from Paris, and will, with them upon a barber's shop exclusively for gentlemen.

In Paraguay women do all the farm work including the felling and tilling the ground; and till all the petty offices of government, and it is alleged that Paraguay is the only country in the world where women has a perfect equality with men. She holds office, fights, works on the farm, executes soldiers, serves in the hospital, guards the house, tames horses, and, in the, she is free. Man has taken off the shackles, and she is equal to the situation.

It seems that the Turkish representative in this country, Hamdy Bey, has been offended by the expression of sympathy with the struggling Cretans, which has passed Congress by a unanimous vote. The Turks claim that the Cretan insurrection is ended, and that our appeal to the Turkish Government at this time is an unusual and useless cause of offense. Hamdy Bey appealed to the other foreign representatives, remonstrances and mild appeals usually, since many months of the party, and of the Turkish Government, to comply to the letter of the law.

It may be a cruel way to pull it by a man who has to represent this District in Congress. The Government fixed the pay of the soldiers at $13 a month, and established voluntarily by the government, and the Treasury was replenished in the same way that the army was recruited. Money was unfortunately offered at first, and—we mean, but as the war progressed it was found necessary to stimulate enlistments by increasing the pay and offering large bounties, and to stimulate loans by the government by increasing the rate of interest. A sufficiency of men and money was raised by one and the same means, and it is unwise in Mr. BOARDS to seek to array the soldiers against the capitalists, for one could not have put down the rebellion without the other—it required both to do it. The Professor says that the capitalist realized three times the interest ever paid in Europe for any government loan. Did not the soldiers receive three times as much per as any soldiery in Europe received? If so, tell us, Professor, whether they got too much or not?

As the Professor is good on figures, we should like him to tell us what proportion of the bonds is in the hands of capitalists, how much of them in the possession of mechanics, laborers, sewing girls, returned soldiers, &c., how much invested in trust for widows, orphans, &c., how much in the various Savings Institutions through the country where the people deposit their small earnings. Horace Greeley says that the bonds held in the various forms of trust in New York amount to *two hundred millions dollars*. Will Professor BURT figure up how much is held in the same way in Pennsylvania, and how much in the whole country, and then favor us with another diatribe on the "thieves' bond holder?"

After accomplishing the work we command to the Professor's earnest attention the results which will follow the pulling in operation of his paper mills and printing presses by means of the greenbacks necessary to liquidate the two thousand millions or bonds, the larger proportion of which he will by that time have found to be in the possession and held for the use of people of small means. We would like him to tell us what a dollar would be worth then, how much the unlimited expansion of the currency would benefit the workingman, or how far it would help to place the industry of the nation upon a solid basis, and above all the means he would employ to avert financial ruin, short of complete repudiation—repudiation which would involve the workingman in the greatest distress and woes.

We have no idea that Mr. BURRY will undertake these calculations. He may now flatter himself with the conviction that he is honest in his views, and standing as he does before the District as the Democratic candidate, he will naturally seek as little light as possible. Light is breaking, however, upon the minds of the men whom he is endeavoring to dragoon into support the Democratic party. His bitter attack on the Republican party has revealed him fairly to the Republican workingmen, and they now see that to support him is to support the Democratic party, in the success of which, as Governor VANCE says, the South will gain all that was lost in the war. General CASS, who was elected by a similar ballot, openly supports the Democratic party, and judging from Mr. BURRY'S opening speech, no one can imagine that he would act differently if elected. His political doom is sealed—the cry of "greenbacks or bonds" cannot save him.

WADE HAMPTON PUTS THE QUESTION

It is a striking fact that not only was the Tammany Convention controlled by secession leaders, rebel Generals, and their sympathizers of the Vallandigham school, but the decisions of the *past*, the objects to be achieved, and the duty of Democrats are being exceedingly expounded and enforced by such leaders as HAMPTON, WISE, YANCEY, THOMAS, SEMMES and COBB. Of them it can be said, their fruits have never need to be tortured. Their speeches and BLAIR'S letters have come to be the accepted indices everywhere, and no one is left in doubt as to what is meant, or what will be the consequence if the Tammany ticket is elected.

We have said that the question is, *Shall the conduct of the war stand?* YANCEY, of North Carolina, forces up the question when he declares that "*all the decisions of Supreme and State courts will be set at the South considered just as in the war.*" And WISE is equally explicit when he says—"*Secession is not dead, but is as alive as ever.*" But of all the Southern leaders, WADE HAMPTON expounds clearest and explains most fully the aims of the Democratic party and the mode of achieving them. When he speaks we are compelled to give attention. We therefore go to him for instruction to clear up any doubts that may exist as to the Tammany Platform and the policy of the party in the event of success at the polls in November. Nor are we compelled to go far. We have before us the speech of GEN. HAMPTON in Charleston, on the evening of the 23d instant, the occasion of which was the presentation of a sword to Gen. HAMPTON, when South Carolina felt herself a power and her sons masters of the situation. The special object of the meeting was to receive HAMPTON on his return from the Tammany Convention. We are told he was received with demonstrations of the most marked description. Indeed the Charleston *Mercury* assures us that the splendid enthusiasm was the first exhibition of popular emotion witnessed since the close of the war." From HAMPTON'S speech we quote as follows:

> *I recognize at once the responsibility of the position to succeed those whose names will ever be associated with the highest and noblest efforts of our statesmen, and I am, therefore, free to confess an amount of fear as a delegate to the National Convention, which I did not feel when I was a candidate for the Governorship of South Carolina. I was then conscious that I had sufficient to bring me to the front, but there were others of a different character which rendered me the most fortunate of the three candidates who were then before the people. I was then, in a word, the candidate of the people, and I knew that, with their support, I could not be defeated. But I am now before a Convention composed of the representatives of the whole Democratic party of the United States, and I feel that all the responsibility of success or defeat rests upon me. I am free to confess that my heart was overcome with sensibility and gratitude when I received the sword which you have just presented to me. I could not but remember that they had a great fight to make, and that, in making it, they looked to me as one of their leaders. Under such circumstances I could not but feel that the responsibility of success or defeat rests upon me. I am free to confess that I approach the contest with the most serious misgivings. I am free to confess that I approach the contest with the most serious misgivings. I am free to confess that I approach the contest with the most serious misgivings

The Daily Commercial

THIRD EDITION.

The Democratic Convention—Delegates to National Convention—Cleveland Enthusiastic—Platform and Candidates.

Cleveland, O., July 30, 1868.

This morning at 11 o'clock the Democratic Convention of Ohio met pursuant to the call of the Democratic State Central Committee, which was issued on the 4th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the National Democratic Convention, which meets in New York on the 4th of July next, and to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Supreme Judge, Attorney General, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, and Member of the Board of Public Works. The Convention was called to order by Hon. Thomas Ewing, Jr., Chairman of the State Central Committee, who read the call for the Convention, and nominated Hon. Allen G. Thurman, of Ross county, for temporary Chairman. Mr. Thurman was unanimously elected, and on taking the chair addressed the Convention in a few appropriate remarks.

On motion of Hon. Wm. Allen, of Ross county, the following gentlemen were appointed Secretaries of the Convention: Hon. Wm. Allen, Hon. Wm. H. Gibson, Hon. Wm. Lang, Hon. Wm. Hunter, Hon. Wm. Medill, Hon. Wm. Bell, Hon. Wm. Hoge, Hon. Wm. Kennon, Hon. Wm. Hamilton, Hon. Wm. Hall, Hon. Wm. Hutchins, Hon. Wm. Hoffman, Hon. Wm. Hunter

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY.

ACRICULTURAL.

H[illegible]CHMAN & LOSE, 127 Liberty st., Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, Seeds, Fruit Trees, &c.

H[illegible]SE JOHN A. co., 121 Liberty st., Manufacturers of Plows, Points, Mowers and Reapers.

K[illegible]NS J., 127 Liberty street, Agricultural Implements and Farm Machinery.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.

C[illegible]OK, OSBORN & CO., Chicago, and Pittsburgh, Pa., Chronicle, Newspaper Advertising Agents.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

H[illegible]SPER STREET, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Register in Bankruptcy, 84 Fifth street, Post Office Building.

BELTING AND HOSE.

MENFREY D. & CO., 335 Liberty st., Manufacturers of Leather Belting, Hose, Packing, Lace Leather, Air Brakes, &c.

[illegible]LEN C. O. & CO., 109 Liberty st., Manufacturers of a superior article of Leather Belting, and Dealers in Rubber Goods.

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[illegible]TTOCK & J. W., corner Fifth and Smithfield, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Books, Stationery, Periodicals, Sporting Goods, &c.

BROKER.

KENNEDY J. W., 80 Fourth, Dealer in U. S. Bonds, Railway, Bank and other Stocks.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

H[illegible]AVEN W. S., Cor. Third and Wood sts., Every variety of Plain and Fancy Printing, Book Binding, &c. Stationery and Blank Books.

BOILERS.

H[illegible]RNE JARED W. & SON, 61 Penn street, Manufacturers of Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Tanks, Sheet Iron Work, &c.

[illegible]TLER H. L. & CO., 250 Liberty street, Sole Agents for the celebrated Hartman Steam Boilers.

BOX FACTORY.

H[illegible]EATH JOHN, cor. Wayne and Duquesne Way, Sheet Western Planing Mill and Box Factory. Doors, Sash, Flooring, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

H[illegible]FFELMACHER D. S., 122 Wood st., Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Jobbers and Retailers.

G[illegible]LL JOHN & SONS, 113 Wood st., Manufacturers and Jobbers of Boots and Shoes.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

F[illegible]RGUSON & CO., Manufacturers of Hydraulic Jacks, Screw Cutting Machines for Bolts, Punching Presses, &c. 2 to 20 Water st., Pittsburgh.

BEDSTEAD FACTORY.

STEWART J. & W. & CO., 127 Canal, Manufacturers of Iron Bedsteads, Wire Work, Spring Mattresses, &c.

CLOTH DEALERS.

K[illegible]NER D. & SON, 108 Smithfield st., Importers of Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings and Trimmings, Satin de Chines, Italian Cloths, &c.

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

M[illegible]RRISON & DEUSE, Grain and Commission Merchants, No. 24 Virgin alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

COPPER WORK.

S[illegible]IFF W. H., 109 and 111 First st., Manufacturer of Copper Work for Steamboats, Distilleries, Refineries, &c.

COPPER LIGHTNING RODS.

H[illegible]DELBAUT & CO., Duquesne Way, Manufacturers of Copper Lightning Rods, Gilt Vane Points, Flanges, &c.

CORKS AND BUNGS.

A[illegible]KERMAN, REA & CO., 232 Liberty st., Manufacturers of Corks, Bungs, Taps, &c.

CARPETS.

[illegible]TTLES, ROSE & CO., 52 Fifth street, Manufacturers of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, &c.

CRACKER BAKERS.

M[illegible]YER S. S., 72 Liberty st., Manufacturer of Crackers, Pilot Bread, Confectionery, &c.

DRY GOODS.

A[illegible]NSTRONG, McCLINTOCK & CO., Importers and Jobbers of Dry Goods, 54 Wood st.

M[illegible]KELROY, McCLURG & CO., Importers and Jobbers of Dry Goods, 56 Wood st.

DRUGGISTS.

A[illegible]RE CHEM. & CO., Wells, corner Wood and Diamond alley, Importers and Jobbers of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, &c.

[illegible]LLEN McC. C. CO., 172 Commercial, Importers and Jobbers of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Window Glass, Paints, &c.

M[illegible]CLELLAND & McKEOWN, 82 Wood st., Importers and Jobbers of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Window Glass, Paints, &c.

DRUGGISTS--WHOLESALE.

[illegible]EBERMANN J. & SON, 203 Liberty st., Importers and Jobbers of Drugs, Paints and Perfumery.

DEALERS IN VINEGAR.

C[illegible]RISTIE & NICHOLS, 50 Third st., Manufacturers of Cider, Wine and Malt Vinegar.

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H[illegible]NSELL & FISLER, Manufacturers of Files, Rasps, &c., 84 Water st., Pittsburgh.

FOUNDRIES.

[illegible]RICE & SON, 50 Wood st., Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Gearing, &c.

FLOUR DEALER.

J[illegible]HNSTON T. C., 272 Liberty street, Dealer in Flour, Grain, Feed, &c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

S[illegible]EWART & ESLEMENTS, 18 Water st., Dealers in Flour, Grain, Provisions, &c.

GAS FITTERS, PLUMBERS.

W[illegible]BSTER & NEELY, 107 Wood st., Manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Brass Work, Globes, &c.

GROCERS.

A[illegible]BERCROMBIE & CO., 122 and 124 Water st., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants.

C[illegible]HNELL W. H., 273 Liberty st., Wholesale Grocer, Importer and Jobber of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c.

W[illegible]RR, ELDER & CO., 272 and 274 Liberty st., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants.

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J[illegible]HNSTON J. H., from Victory Gun Factory, Manufacturer of Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., 84 Fifth st., Pittsburgh.

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W[illegible]STMORE, WOLF, DEFF & CO., Importers and Jobbers of Hardware, Iron, Nails, Steel, &c., 58 Wood st.

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[illegible]ICK PETER, Ornamental Hair-worker and Manufacturer of Curled Hair for Mattresses, Plastering, &c., 69 Second st., Pittsburgh.

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W[illegible]SON W. H., 219 and 221 First st., Manufacturer of Wrought Iron Beams, Girders, Bridges, Roofs, Iron Work for Buildings, &c.

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[illegible]RIE & HERRON, 119 and 121 First st., Manufacturers of Iron Safes, Vaults, Locks, &c.

M[illegible]RPHY S. S., 76 Liberty street, Manufacturer of Iron Safes, Vaults, Locks, &c.

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H[illegible]NRY & HENSHAW, 203 Liberty st., Importers of Printing and Roofing Papers, Roofing Felts, Coal Tar, &c.

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A[illegible]NSON & McCLEERY, Manufacturers of Steam Pumps, Oil Well Supplies, Pipe and Fittings, 72 First st., Pittsburgh.

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[illegible]NEHART & STEVENS, 12 and 14 Wood st., Importers and Jobbers of Spices, Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Roasted and Ground Coffees.

STOVES AND CRATES

H[illegible]RRON JONES D. & CO., 294 Liberty st., Agents for Iron City Stove Works, Manufacturers of Stoves, Hollow Ware, Grates, &c.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

[illegible]LEAN BROS., 226 Smithfield, Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Stoves, Grates, &c.

[illegible]EES P. C., 230 Grant, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, Grates, Mantels, &c.

SEGARS.

A[illegible]EES JESSE, Wholesale Dealer in all grades of Segars, Smokers' Articles, No. 6 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa. Sole Agent for the celebrated Cabinet Segars, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

H[illegible]ENRY JONES, 228 Liberty, Manufacturer of Segars, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Smokers' Articles.

M[illegible]LLOR & C., 82 Wood st., Agents for the celebrated Cincinnati Segars, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

M[illegible]NROE & CO., 127 Wood st., Importers and Jobbers of Saddlery Hardware, Trimmings, &c.

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B[illegible]TLER H. L. & CO., 252 Liberty street, Sole Agents for the celebrated Hartman Steam Boilers.

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[illegible]LL JOHN, 23 Union street, Manufacturer of Trunks, Valises, Satchels, &c.

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A[illegible]EES JESSE, Importer and Dealer in Leaf Tobacco, Wholesale Dealer in Smokers' Articles, No. 6 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

K[illegible]TTLEMAN & CO., 270 Liberty, Wholesale Dealers in Leaf Tobacco, Manufacturers of Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

[illegible]NEMAN & BRUH, 225 Liberty st., Manufacturers of Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, &c.

TINNERS' STOCK.

L[illegible]MING & MASON, 62 and 64 First st., Manufacturers of Tinners' Stock, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

For Mayoralty Headquarters, City Hall, Open every day. County Committee meets every Wednesday, at 7 P. M.

The Republican County Committee meet at the Court House this evening, at 7 o'clock.

Common Council.—The Select Committee on the Fire Department of Allegheny, will meet this evening.

Police Court.—The work of the week in the Police Court was light, and the docket was cleared up.

Fire.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, a fire occurred in the rear of No. 6 Fifth avenue, which was extinguished by the Fifth ward engine